Details of Nixon's

San Clemente Deal

His Aide Releases New Data

San Clemente

President Nixon's best friend, C. G. "Bebe" Rebozo, was disclosed yesterday as the secret partner who joined with Robert Abplanalp in the $1.2-million deal for the bulk of the President's San Clemente property 2½ years ago.

Mr. Nixon's aides made the deal public, making it an unprecedented effort they hoped would put the matter to rest once and for all. But what they called "inaccuracies, omissions and false allegations relating to the purchase of the San Clemente property."

Voluminous documents were released, including what deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren said was a complete accounting by the major accounting firm of Coopers and Lybrand of New York City.

DEAL

It shows that the Nixons entered into an agreement in December 1970 to sell all but 5.9 acres of their 28-acre Pacific Ocean front property to Abplanalp and Rebozo as co-partners in the B & C Investment Co. for $1,110,000. Abplanalp later acquired Rebozo's interest.

The White House had disclosed in May that Mr. Nixon [illegible]

But the disclosure of Rebozo's partnership in the transaction had been kept secret until now.

FIGURES

The figures in the latest report appeared to be consistent with those released in May, except the White House now says $110,270 has been spent by Mr. Nixon for

Rest Page Col 1

From Page 1

improvements, furnishings and other costs on his San Clemente estate — compared with the $123,314 reported in May.

A spokesman said the higher figure was the result of the thorough audit by the accounting firm.

The new figure includes $55,863 for furnishings, $30,440 for kitchen remodeling, $27,167 for other remodeling costs, $25,165 for painting, $25,000 for the realtors' commission, $14,950 for the swimming pool and $13,319 for sewer system work.

The documents released gave this account of the complex San Clemente transaction:

On July 15, 1969, the Nixons agreed to buy the house and 26 acres of land from an old-line California family for $3.4 million. On Oct. 13, 1969, they agreed to buy an adjoining 2.9-acre tract for $100,000.

On the larger tract, they paid $400,000 down and executed a $1-million mortgage. On the smaller tract, they paid $20,000 down and got an $80,000 mortgage.

Mr. Nixon made the larger down payment with proceeds of a $450,000 loan from Abplanalp, the millionaire owner of the company which makes most of the nation's aerosol valves.

A year later, he borrowed another $175,000 from Abplanalp to pay the first installment on the $1 million mortgage. This brought his indebtedness to Abplanalp to $625,000.

SALE

On Dec. 15, 1970, he sold the smaller parcel and 20.1 acres of the larger parcel to the B&C company. Under the deal, the company assumed $560,000 of the amount owed on the larger tract, plus $80,000 owed on the smaller tract, and promised to pay the $625,000 in loans made by Abplanalp to [illegible]

[illegible] President with [illegible] known as San Clemente Pacific. It also [illegible] $110,270 — the unpaid portion of the original $1 million mortgage which had not been assumed by the investment company.

All agreed that any cash change hands between Mr. Nixon and [illegible] was [illegible]

PAYMENTS

Since the transaction, Mr. Nixon has paid from his personal funds $6,683 in interest on the loans from Abplanalp as well as installment and interest [illegible] about $142,000 on the mortgages.

The accounting firm's report was based on figures of May 31. Since then, presidential aides say, he has made another $37,780 installment payment, leaving him with a balance due of $226,380 to be paid next July 15.

In addition to detailing the San Clemente transaction, the accounting firm's letter gave a breakdown on the President's purchase of two houses in Key Biscayne. The [illegible]

[illegible] Title Insurance Co., and not filed [illegible]

The accountants also said that [illegible] had spent $76,000 [illegible] improvements at [illegible] Bayno[illegible]

In addition, it said, they spent $169,000 for maintenance and operation of both properties in the past four years.

Some of the San Clemente improvements may have been financed from proceeds of the Abplanalp loan, although the report says that they were paid for "personal funds."

AUDIT

In releasing the documents, Warren said Mr. Nixon had paid for the audit "from his personal funds," but would not say what it cost.

Warren also said that the President's long-time lawyer friends H. G. "Bebe" Rose of Cleveland and Murray Chotiner of Pasadena, Calif., had contributed $1,000 each toward the cost of the audit, but declined any further comment [illegible] concerning the statement.

The New York Times reported yesterday that Coopers & Lybrand is the real name of a firm formerly known as Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery. In 1968 Carl J. Stevens, general partner, Robert Kaiser, a partner, and Melvin S. Fishman, a senior associate, were convicted of distributing false financial statements and of fraud growing out of a false 1968 financial statement of the Continental Vending Machine Co. They were fined a total of $17,000.

(On Dec. [illegible] Coopers & Lybrand [illegible]